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name of the plan suggested. Copies of the plan are mailed to the voters. Any voter can write a three hundred word article, for or against the plan, and by paying for the printing have it included in the circular of information. After the adoption of the new form, an election of officers is held. No party emblems are permitted on the ballots. The names thereon are to be printed in series, thus changing the places of all the candidates' names. If the commission plan has been approved, three commissioners are elected in cities of not more than 10,000 inhabitants and five commissioners in all others. The powers of this commission are to administer affairs in accordance with general statutes governing municipalities.

The city manager plan consists of a council of five or more citizens. These constitute the governing body of such city with power to pass ordinances, appoint a city manager, fix salaries, etc. The city manager's duties are to conform to regulations of council, enforce laws, propose ordinances, prepare tentative budget, etc.

Under the federal plan, the mayor and council are elected. The mayor and heads of departments appointed by him constitute a board of control. The mayor is given the right of veto.

Any municipality which shall have operated for five years under any plan may abandon the same and adopt another form of organization. The initiative, referendum and recall are admissible in all plans of municipal organization.

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The Children's Code of Ohio: The children's code of Ohio was enacted at the recent session of the legislature in response to a demand which found expression in 1911 in the appointment of a commission to "revise, consolidate and suggest amendments to the statute laws of the State of Ohio which pertain to children."

The administration of this law is not placed in any new boards or commissions, supervision of all charitable and penal institutions being kept in the Ohio board of administration and the board of state charities. The former has "executive, administrative and fiscal supervision" of state institutions; while the latter must investigate by "correspondence and inspection" not only the public benevolent and correctional institutions of the State and county, municipal jails, work-houses, infirmaries and children's homes, as formerly, but under the new law must inspect private institutions, maternity hospitals or homes, and all institutions

whether incorporated, private or otherwise, which receive and care for children. Moreover, no private children's home can be incorporated until its articles of incorporation have been passed upon by the board, and no child can be committed to an institution which does not hold a certificate of fitness granted by the board. It is made a misdemeanor to solicit money for an uncertified home.

Under the new code, state child-placing is made supplemental to the placing by county homes. The board of state charities may receive as its wards dependent or neglected children from the juvenile court, or with the consent of the court, from any children's homes or other institutions. They must place these wards in private homes, paying board when necessary. The traveling expenses in connection with such placement and half the board are, however, chargeable to the county. Parents must pay for maintenance of dependent children. The board is permitted to employ such visitors as may be necessary, not only to visit the institutions as formerly, but also to see that the institutions are visiting their placed-out children, and, if they deem it desirable, to visit the children themselves.

The new provisions relative to juvenile courts do not differ greatly from the old in most respects. The age limit of children coming under their jurisdiction is raised from seventeen to eighteen years; children are allowed to remain at home between time of arrest and trial upon written promise of any reputable person that he will be responsible for the child's appearance in court; physical and mental examination of children committed by the court is provided for, and separate quarters at institutions are required for children certified as having contagious or infectious diseases; persons abusing a child or contributing to his dependency or neglect are made subject to the same fine as persons contributing to delinquency; delinquent and dependent children, and girls and boys are to be separated in detention homes; children may be committed to the board of state charities as outlined above.

The act contains a provision for mothers' pensions modeled after the Missouri act. Mothers whose husbands are dead, disabled or imprisoned and are not contributing to their support and who have lived in any county of the state for two years are allowed fifteen dollars a month for the first child and seven dollars a month for every other child not entitled to an age and schooling certificate; provided that upon the examination of the home it is found that the children are living at home, that the mother is the proper person to care for them, that it is a benefit for them to be with her, that in the absence of such allowance the mother would

have to work away from home regularly or the home would be broken up. No order making such allowance can be effective for more than six months, but may be renewed from time to time. Money for these pensions is to be provided for by the county commissioners, who may levy a one-tenth mill tax for the purpose.

The principal changes in regard to state reformatories are those allowing the state board of administration to transfer inmates between the different institutions. That a woman may have charge of the girls at the girls' industrial school, provision is made for a chief matron instead of a superintendent to direct the management of that institution. Girls paroled or indentured under contract of employment may be required to pay back not more than one-third of their earnings to the chief matron to be held in trust and paid them upon final discharge.

County children's homes are to be asylums for children under eighteen instead of sixteen years of age, but incorrigible and morally vicious children are prohibited. Physicians may be employed to make at least quarterly examinations, record of which must be kept. In counties having no home, the commissioners may contribute to the support of incorporated homes to be known as "semi-public homes."

Public schools must be open to all children in the county or district homes and institutions, but where it seems feasible, schools may be opened in the homes. These schools must fulfill all the requirements of the public schools in the same districts, and are placed under the control of the board of education of the district. Teachers must have "teacher's elementary school certificates."

Provision is made for medical inspection of every school in the state—not merely city schools—and such inspection is extended to cover teachers and janitors as well as pupils. Card index records of all examinations are required. Enforcement is placed in the hands of the state school commissioner and the state board of health.

The act raises the school age of children providing that no boy between the ages of fourteen and sixteen and no girl between the ages of sixteen and eighteen may be employed without having obtained a schooling certificate, although provision is made for special vacation certificates. Parents can with less ease obtain certificates upon false affidavits. Boards of education in cities may appoint juvenile examiners to test children desiring certificates. The chief inspector of work-shops and factories must be furnished lists of children to whom certificates have been issued.

In regard to child labor the law provides that no child working under

a schooling certificate may work more than six days nor forty-eight hours in any week, nor more than eight hours in any one day, nor before seven in the morning nor after six in the evening. The presence of such child in any establishment during working hours is prima facie evidence of his employment. Special regulations as to hours are made for boys under eighteen years and girls under twenty-one. Neither boys nor girls may be employed in any dangerous or injurious occupation, and the state board of health is authorized to determine whether children shall be excluded from any trade or occupation not already forbidden by law.

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New Jersey Corporation Laws: These laws, seven in number, have attracted wide attention, not only because of their radical departure from general corporation legislation on the part of New Jersey, but also because of their being the administrative measures of Governor Wilson. Corporation lawyers who violently opposed the measures now admit that they contain nothing which unduly restricts legitimate corporation activity. The laws are clearly and concisely drawn. The first of them defines trusts and provides for criminal penalties and punishment against such combination in restraint of trade.

A trust is defined as "a combination or agreement between corporations, firms, or persons, any two or more of them.

1. To create or carry out restrictions in trade or to acquire a monopoly either in intrastate or interstate business or commerce.

2. To limit or reduce the production or increase the price of merchandise, or of any commodity.

3. To prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transporting, selling and purchasing of merchandise, produce or any commodity.

4. To fix at any standard or figure, whereby its price to the public or consumer shall in any manner be controlled, any article or commodity of merchandise, produce or commerce intended for sale, use or consumption in this State or elsewhere.

5. To make any agreement by which they directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves, or any purchasers or consumers, in the sale or transportation of any article or commodity, either by pooling, or withholding from the market, or selling at a fixed price, or in any other manner by which the price might be affected.

6. To make any secret oral agreement or arrive at an understanding without express agreement by which they directly or indirectly preclude